WIDE-AWAKE REPUBLICANS IN BROOKLYN. NUMEROUS CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATIONS ALREADY FORMED.

The forces of the "Plumed Knight" are scattering all over Kinga County and showing a wide-awake and aggressive spirit worthy of their leader. Almost daily some campaign organization is formed to fight under the banner of Biaine and Logan, and there are prospects of lively work all along the line. By under the batter of Blaine and logal, and there are prespects of lively work all along the line. By the time the Democrats have chosen their leader and called together their ferces, they will find already in the field against them an entissisatic phalanx, well organized and equipped. The Twentieth Ward Battery, which did good service in the campaign of 1880, has reorganized as the Washington Battery of the Plumed Knights of Kings County, the name being chosen with the idea of a contral body of Plumed Knights, to be organized in the near future. This Battery made a fine showing in the great Qetober paradio in 1880, and will no doubt prove an effective auxiliary now. The civil officers of the organization are: Pressiont, Major George D. Weeks; secretory, W. H. Thornton; vice-presidents, N. Benham, Andrew A. Foster and William E. Sheffield; treasurer. Charles H. K. Smith. Over one hundred active members are already curolled. At the next mosting a uniform and company officers will be selected.

In Red Hook, a strong bemocratic neighborhood, John Beles, of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association, has gone among the shaptice and organized a Blaine and Logan Campaign Chib. One bundred Irish-American workmen, believing that protection for American labor is more to their interest than the success of Free Trade ideas, have enrolled themselves readity.

Ex-Supervisor Thomas W. Wood, president of the Third Ward Republican Association, and condidate for Alderman-at-large isst fall, is organizing a Blaine and Logan Club in his ward.

MEETINGS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY.

MEETINGS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY. A reasing meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Campaign Club was held last night at Municipal Hall Nos. 353 and 355 Fulton-st. Resolutions offered by Henry W. Squire and M. J. Dady, heartly approving the nomination of Blaine and Logan were adopted, and a campaign club was temporarily organized, with Colonel F. W. Crafts as chairman. Senator Daggett came in and was invited to the platform amid hearty applause. Addresses were made by Dr. P. R. Deyo, Senator Daggett, Major Bell, General Conway, Ceroner H. J. Menninger, Michael J. Dady and others. Dr. Deyo said he did not re gard it as a sign of weakness that The New-York Times Evening Post, and Brooklyn Union had abandoned the Republican party. He predicted the election of Blaine and Logan. Senator Daggett sald he went to Chicago to port General Arthur, but the Blaine boom there first, and the Arthur men were got there first, and the Arthur men were "licked." and would support Blaine and Logan. Blaine was not sood enough tor the goody-goods, who did more to help Blaine's nomination than any one else. Blaine would sweep every Western State, and could carry New-York if the party worked hard. Corones Menninger said that Edmunds was his first choice, but he beionged to the party organization and should not boit. The Vilth Assembly District Blaine and Logan Campain Club held a large and entlassisatic mass meeting at No. 86 Graham-ave. Harry Jacquillard was chosen president. This was the first Blaine and Logan demonstration in the Eastern District. The club numbers about 400 veters, having been organized on the night of the Chicago Convention. Resolutions were passed "indorung" Blaine and Logan and commending the platform to the people throughout the country as worthy of their carnest support. Ex-assemblyman Jacob Worth, in a long speech, enlegized the political career of Mr. Blaine, and said that upon his election depended the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party. James R. Allaben reviewed the Chicago platform at leagth and thought that it should be accepted, together with the nominees, by all good Republicans.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Association met in its rooms in Manhattan-ave, to ratify the nominations and to organize a Blaine and Logan club. Justice Clark D. Rhinehart presided and resolutions were read at the opening of the meeting approving the platform of the party, especially those planks which provide for the prefection as the secandal-mongers of the day and brought up as proof of his high character, the fact that "the people of Maine for twenty-five years returned the grant statesman to legislative duties, thus showing the respect of his ewn neighbors, the best lest for any

"the people of Maine for twenty five years returned the great statesman to legislative duties, thus showing the respect of his own neighbors, the best test for any main's true character." Immense applause was aroused when Judge Chauncey T. Perry, the next speaker, was interrupted by the chalfman, who rend a dispatch from a friend in Penutheepsic saying: "All is Bisme here; we will come down to High Bridge with 100,900 majority." After speeches by T. C. Smith and J. W. Cummings the entiusiasm of the assembly found vani in three rousing theers for Blaine and Logan.

THE TRUE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE. ORGANIZING A STRONG CAMPAIGN CLUB IN THE XVIITH DISTRICT.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the rooms of the XVIIth Assembly District asociation, at Fiftieth-st. and Eighth-ave., last evening to ratify the nominations of the Chicago Conventi Resolutions were offered by L. R. Thompson reciting the fact that Blaine was almost the unaulmous choice of the Republican party and commending the various features of the platform, which was declared to speak " in no uncertain tone on all the living issues of the day," and pledging the united and hearty support of the cluspledging the united and hearty support of the cinc to the candidates. S. N. Simonson, the president of the club, was an original Plaine man. Samuel H. Randall, of the XIXth District, said: "President Arthur was my first choice, but I am suffrely satisfied with Mr. Blaine, whom I now know to be the true choice of the people. The unit rule was not in force at Chicago this year, and he was nominated by delegates who went directly from the people and represented their will." He then reviewed the career of Mr. Blaine in Coagress, during which he "upheld American ideas, opposed free trade, and was always found upon the right side of all the great ques-tions of the day."

Speches were also made by John Wachter and E. R.

always found upon the right side of all the great questions of the day."

Specches were also made by John Wachter and E. R.
Thompson. The latter said: "I am amused to see the efforts of Democratic papers, and such assistant Democratic papers as The New-York Times, to prove that Mr.
Blaine is already beaten. The Democratic party now seems to have reached a point where it has only two serms to have reached a point where it has only two serms candidates before it. The chief claim of Mr. Bayard to its regard is that he said that the War was a fallure; and the claim of the other consists in the fact that he was once elected Mayor of Buffalo, and afterward was through a mistake elected Governor. They have still another candidate in view who, it is runored, possessor a barrel." We are willing to put our candidates against any candidate that they can produce, whether it be the relack-sympathizer, Bayard; the nonentity Cleveland, or the pessessor of the barrel, Flower.

A Blaine and Logan song was sung by A. P. Bullock, who sang his first campaign some for Henry Clay. The club numbers over 300 members, and it was resolved to revive the Simonson Battery, which did effective service in 1889.

HEARTY SUPPORT IN THE HID DISTRICT. EMPHATIC . RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED BY MR. DAVENPORT-MR. TAINTOR'S REMARKS.

About 200 of the enrolled Republicans of the HIId Assembly District were called to order last night in the hall of the Lincoln League, at No. 78 East Ninth-st. Emigration Commissioner Charles N. Tainter, chairman of the District Committee, briefly sketched the proceedings of the National Convention, to which he was sent as an Arthur delegate. He stated that though he and his District would have preferred the nomination of the President they would support the nominees of the party with as much utiness as they would have manifested if their mun had been successful. A resolution was passed that the Republicaus of the district organize themselves into a Blaine and Logan Campaign Club. H. A. Matthews, the Irish orator of the VIIth Assembly District, made a ringing speech and was applauded when he eald that after reading The Times for twenty-five years he gave it up last week and took in its place

years he gave it up last week and took in its place THE TRIBUNE. The course of the "apostate press" was consured. James P. Davenport offered a series of resolutions in which the work of the National Convention was approved and a hearty support to the nominees promised. The resolutions were in part as follows:

"That the platform anopted by the National Convention is a clear and foreithe presentation of cardinal principles of the Republican party and merits and receives ciples of the Republican party and merits and receives our hearty Indorsement. That the declarations of the our hearty Indorsement in the Republican platform advocation such a system of duties as shall afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wares of the bacter, and favoring the enforcement of all laws to protect the rights of the working men are expectally wise and just and meet our earnest approval.

of the working men are expectally were arrived approval.

"That in nowinating as the Republican candidate for President that able and experienced statesman, James G. Blaine, of Maine, the Convention obeyed the expressed will of the majority of the Republican party and presented as its candidate the truest representative of the progressive American spirit, who from the days when his wise counsel aided in the superession of armed Rebellion to the time when his strong nature sestained the spirit of the dying Garfield, has fulfilled every duty of statesman-ship with a purpose single to the prosperity and honor of the whole country."

The resolutions were seconded by John F. Baker and

whole country."
The resolutions were seconded by John F. Baker and adopted. The officers of the Campuign Club are as The resolutions were second as 0 y 30 mir, Daked were adopted. The officers of the Campulan Club are as follows: President, C. N. Taintor; vice-presidents, James M. Varnum, J. Brangan, P. Aschenbach; secretary, Bloomfield Usher, Jr.; treasurer, J. F. Baker. Among the Executive Committee are Wager Swayne. Hearly J. Seuder, William C. Charles H. Eaton, and Edward M. Field., the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, and Edward M. Field.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS READY FOR WORK.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZING A CAM-PAIGN COMMITTEE. The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County met last night in Everett Hall, Fulton-st. to choose

Deggett, S. T. Maddex, L. K. Strouse, J. L. Jensen, Isaac H. Carey, Edward Linton, and W. H. N. Cadmus. Mr. Maddex declined te act and W. C. Vosbaugh was substituted for him. A petition for a reservoiment of the voters in the Sixteenta Ward was rejected. This action was opposed by Mr. Daggett, who thought that it would cost the party a good many votes. Be refused to serve on the Campaign Committee, but his refused was voted down by 25 to 1. He still refused, and said that he should not serve while the Committee maintained its present attitude toward the Sixteenth Ward. A motion to reconsider the vote on the Sixteenth Ward. A metion to reconsider the vote on the Sixteenth Ward case was taken, and the committee adjourned after authorizing the Nominating Committee to fill all vacancies in the Campaign Committee.

A CONCLAVE OF PLUMED KNIGHTS. A meeting of the Garfield Club of the XVIIIth assembly District was held last evening at No. 245 East Thirty-fifth-st., with George W. Simpson presiding. The

Resolved. That the Garfield Club of the XVIIIth District halls the nomination of James G. Blains for Proadent as the true representation of the mass of the Republican party and of General John A. Lozan for Vice-President as a proper recognition of a faithful representative and a gallant soldler, and we piedge ourselves to use every honest and honorable effort for their election.

Resolved, That the pintform adopted by the Convention meets with our unqualified approval and we indorse it fully.

A committee of five, consisting of Captain Frank Clark, A. J. Fleming, George Hugh Douglass and John Bailey, Hugh appointed to organize a conclave of "Plumed Knights" in the district and a committee of five, consist-ing of Robert Ellis, H. N. Merellita, George Sustman, Joseph B. Way and Frederick Salling, was appointed to organize a Blaine and Logan Campaian Clob. Addresses were made by Christopher Pullman, Hugh Douglass, Robert Ellis and others.

ORGANIZING IN KATONAH. A Blaine and Logan Club was organized at Brand Army Hall, in Katonah, last evening. Collector W. H. Robertson was elected president and, being called out, he made a speech in which he described the work of the Chicago Convention and eulogized the candidates in fitting and forcible words. He said that the opposition to the ticket was like General Hancock's tariff, a local issue, confined to the Democratic strongholds in New-York and Massachusetts. He analyzed the causes of the opposition in these localities, depicted the enthusiasm for the ticket in other parts of the country, and predicted its election. The speech was istened to with close attention and was frequently applauded. The citizens present then enrolled their names. The number enrolled is more than twice the number enrolled at the formation of the Katenah Garfield and Arthur Club in 1880.

A GERMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB. The German Republican Club of the XIV th Assembly District held a meeting last evening in Docrr's Hall, No. 615 East Eleventh-st. Louis Schlotthauber presided. Resolutions "indersing" Blaine and Logan and pledging hearty and unqualified support to the ticket were passed. It was also decided that the club should, until the end of the campaign, be should, until the end of the campaign, be known as the German Biaine and Logan Club of the XIVth Assembly District. The following officers were elected: Louis H. Schotthauber president, Francis M. Mailander vice-president, Angust Liebman secretary, C. Wagnet treasurer. Fracerick P. Doerr was chosen to represent the district in the Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Campaign Club, and Martin Medler, Frederick Doerr, Julius Galland, Andrew Shuttenger and Henry Beccher were elected delegates to that club. Addresses were made by Frederick P. Doerr, Louis Schlotthauber and Mr. Relland. The hall was decorated with dars, banners and pictures of the candidates. One banner bore the inscription "Blaine, Logan and victory."

A CAMPAIGN CLUB AT LONG BRANCH. At Long Branch the Republicans are preparng for active work during the campaign. A club known as the Long Branch Blaine and Logan Republican Club has been organized with John T. Britton as president, Eugene Thorp vice-president, James Lane secretary, and Charles V. N. Wilson treasurer. The club has secured permanent headquarters in Mublenbrink's Block, on Broadway. A large reading-room is turnished with THE TREBUSE and other Republican newspapers. The rooms of the club will be kept open night and day until after the election in November. The club has nearly 100 members.

- UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM FOR BLAINE. Garrett A. Hobart, of Paterson, N. J., a member of the National Republican Committee, who was in the city yesterday, said to a TRIBUNE reporter:

"The enthusiasm for Blaine exceeds even what his most sangulae friends had expected. New-York City will wake up pretty soon. The country makes and unmakes the metropells, and whatever a few may feel now, the many will be all right in November. New-fersey Republicans are all in line and the fight will end victoriously."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN. In Tarrytown the Blaine feeling is unrestrained. The president of the village, Neison J, McCutcheon, is at the head of a movement which he says is to crystallize on Thursday night in a demonstration that will surpass all former efforts in the political history of that lecanty. Mr. McCutchsen has a large personal following in both parters and he has induced not a few Democrats to support likation and Loran.

Hisine and Loran.

The Republicans of Glen Cove, L. I. held a meeting last evening and after "indursing" the Chicago nominations, formed a Bisine and Logan Campaiga Club. A Blaine and Logan Club has been formed in the Third Ward of Elizabeth, N. J.

YOUNG MEN SUSTAINING OLD-TIME STATES MANSHIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The nominations at Chicago prove that the superior statesmanship which guided the Repubican party in its earlier days still lives. The ticket, Slaine and Logan, meets with a hearty response from an verwhelming majority of the masses of Republican voters. It is a ticket that the young men can support

with patriotic pride.

I would suggest the propriety of calling a Young Men's
I would suggest the propriety of the work so well cone
Convention at Bartimore to ratify the work so well cone
C. Swayze. Hope, N. J., June 12, 1884.

A FIGHT BETWEEN COWBOYS AND CREES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. PAUL, June 16 .- The Pioneer Press corespondent at Winnipeg, Manitoba, sends the following disputch from Fort McLeod, Northwest Territory: "A South Peigan Indian named "Shorty," of the Indian Poice, arrived here in search of a borse stolen by the North Peigans. He brought in the news that there had been a big fight below "Joe" Kipp' place, on the Marias, between cowboys and Cree Indians with fatal results. The cowboys were on the round-up, when they came to a party of five Cree Indians round-up, when they came to a party of five Cree Indians butchering a cow. As soon as they saw the cowboys four of the Indians ran away, but one, bedder than the rest, walked toward them. One of the cowboys went out from the rest to meet this Indian, and when he got near enough pulled his sit-shooter and fired at him. The Indian was badly wounded and dropped. He raised himself to a sitting posture and fired at the cowboy, whom he hit in the breast. The cowboy was fatally wounded, but before he died, succeeded in killing the Cree. The other cowboys, who had been watching the fight in the distance rede after the other Indians and a lively succounter took place. The Indians took rutge in a "Goolle" and threw up breastworks. The cowboys tried to storm their position, but the Indians repulsed them.

ACTION OF YOUNG DEMCCRATS.

The Young Men's Democratic Club had a special meeting last evening at No. 21 West Twentyfourth-st., to arrange for sending a delegation of the club to the National Democratic Convention. A committee reported that they had already secured rooms for headquarters at the Palmer House, and urged the sending of as large a delegation as possible in the interest of Governor Cleveland. Colonel Fay could not see the advantage of advocating any one candidate. He thought the club ought to abide by the decision of the State Conthe club ought to abide by the decision of the State Convention. J. D. Warren said the sentiment of New-York was for Cleveland more than for any other man. He would receive the votes of independent Republicans and Democrats, and would carry the State. Mr. Warren urged that the club should be largely represented at Saratoga to urge the recommendation of Clevelant as a Presidential candidate. Resolutions were adopted asking the members of the club to volunteer to go to the Saratoga Convention to-day.

CELEBRATING BUNKER HILL DAY. Boston, June 16 .- The Bunker Hill Day celbration was opened in Charlestown to-night with a grand torchlight procession under the auspices of the Mystic Order of Owls. Large crowds of people from the city proper and the other suburbs witnessed the procession. An the public and nearly all the private buildings were descrated and illuminated. To-morrow there will be an allegorical procession and numerous sports and exercises in honor of the occasion.

SERIOUS RESULT OF FOOLING. Henry Glaser, age 15, of Tenth-ave. and One-hundred-and-ninth-st., left an elevated train at One-hundred-and-fourth-st, and Ninth-ave last night. Several boys with him were fooling on the platform, when suddenly Glaser was pushed off and struck ahead of a train. He was struck by the locomotive and had his skull fractured, besides receiving other injuries. He was taken to the Hooseveit Hospital. It was said that he would die. No arrests were made.

THE PRESIDENT FISHING. President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln went South Oyster Bay, L. L., yesterday morning on a fishing excursion, as guests of William Floyd Jones, whose well known trout ponds are two miles east of that village. They were expected to return that night to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but did not.

FOUND WITH A BROKEN KNEE-PAN. B. Hobbs presided. The nominations of Blaine and ogan were approved, and a committee of five as appointed to select a compaign committee nine. The following were chosen and were contests. Edwin Packard, E. H. Hobbs, Aibars, was taken to the Chambers Streat Hoapital.

SENATOR BROWN UNHAPPY.

PLAIN QUESTIONS FROM MR. INGALLS. TRICK WHICH THE GEORGIA SENATOR DID NOT EXPLAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator ingalls entered the Senate to-day with a determined lack. There seemed to be fire in his eye. He greeted his colleagues with formal politeness but refrained from engaging them in conversation. With difficulty he succeeded in holding his chair down until the routine business the first hour had been dispatched. thing was evidently preying upon his mind. Sen ator Brown strolled in soon after Mr. Ingalls had entered. His countenance was all smiles. He seemed to be at with all the world. As he sat down in his accustomed seat and unrelled a bundle of manuscript, which later in the day proved to be his second speech on the Utah bil i, there seemed to be no happier man in the Senate. He stroked his patriarchal beard, and a self-astisfied smile came from one corner of his mouth to the other, as much as to say: "Thank God, the people of Massachu etts are more wicked than the Mormona."

In less than half an hour after sitting down so con ntedly Senator Brown was the most miserable men in the chamber. The first opportunity offering itself Mr. Ingalls rose to a question of personal privilege. He begged to draw the attention of the Senate, and more particularly that of the Senator from Georgia to some, remarks the latter made on Friday last in the course of the debate on a bill awarding a certain sum of money to the State of Georgia. The remarks read as follows:

State of Georgia. The remarks read as follows:

He (Ingalls) rese, and in one of his characteristic speeches, his monopoly of which I have no right to infringe, went all around and talked about everything else but that; but he did not come to that point, and he did not state that any debt existed between the State of Georgia and the United States or that the State of Georgia owed the United States anything as 2 State or that the right of set-off existed.

"The implication is," said Mr. Ingalls in the most freezing manner possible, "at least in the mind of the Senator from Georgia that I refused to respond to his argument and made a speech; that my speech was one of a series which I alone can make, which no other Senator could make, or would make if he could. I would be gind if the Senator from Georgia would state, as I was absent at the time, and my attention has been drawn to the matter since, whether it was his design to employ derogatory personal and offensive remarks to me?

By this time every hit of conversation on the floor and in the galleries had ceased. Senators came in from the cloak rooms and hastened to their scale. Mr. Edmunds rubbedghis nose thoughtfully. The pages stopped pulling each others hair, and even Captain Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper, who has seen fity years of service and witnessed more seenes in that chamber than probably anybody else, let alls hand, which that moment was conveying a pinch of smift to liss nose, drop. Every eye rested on "Joe" Brown. He seemed dazed. Finally rising with a stekly smile he said, in low tones: "Most certainly not. The relations be tween the Senator and Syself have always been most pleasant.

"That is sufficient," rejoined Mr. Ingalls, with ley dis-Senator from Georgia that I refused to respond to

That is sufficient," rejoined Mr. Ingalis, with jey dis-

tinctness." tapped the Georgia Senator playfully on the head in this manner Mr. Ingalls prepared to hit his adversary straight between the eyes. He again read the extract from Mr. Brown's speech given above, but adding thereto the words: "And he will not state it," which he pointed out, were in the record.

"Are you satisfied," he flually asked, "that you used that language!" t language !"
That is my distinct recollection," answered Mr.

Brown caimly.
"That is ambiguous," replied Mr. Ingalis. "It is liable to two interpretations. Either it is prophetle, perhaps preternaturally prophetle, or it implies that I lacked ability or courage to reply to it. I would be glad to hear," Mr. Ingalis added in tones still more frigid, if possible, than before, "which of the two interpretations the sensior from Georgia desires me to put upon his words."

Senator from Georgia desires ma to put upon his words!"

Mr. Brown looked paie with excitement and his fingers twitched nervously as he remarked something about Mr. Ingalla's ability as a lawyer which would not permit him to put such a such construction upon, etc., the rist was mumbled in an inaudible voice. This attempt to allay his opponent's wrath failed. Mr. Ingalla again squared off and delivered a blow which not only took the breath out of his adversary, but actually frightness the Senator who sat by into speechlessness. In his most aggravating manner Mr. Ingalla remarked: "I will now ask the Senator from Georgia if he did not deliberately interpolate the words, and he will not state it, in his remarks after they were made on the freedy falsaying and committing a forgery on the records of the Senate!" The Senate and galleries sat against. Mr. Ingalla bristed with more fight, and was about to proceed in the same manner when Mr. Edmunds stopped rubbing his nose and called the Senator from Kanasa to order, remarking that if he had any aconsations to make he must make them in a different way.

"The Senators on the Democratic side cried: "This is

"This language, contained an acceptible of offensive interpretation."

The Senators on the Democratic side cried: "This is
shameful. Don's reply, Brown." Mr. Brown, whose face
was livid with excrement, said: "I decline to make any
reply." Mr. Ingalis, who remained on his feet leoking
florcely at the Senator from Georgia, began: "I supposed
the Senator would —" "The Senator is out of order
again." and the Chair. This had the effect of casting some
oil on the troubled waters for a time at least.

Mr. Ingalis, however, continued: "The report in The
Record had a strange look about it when I came to read
it. My suspicious were aroused. I am perfectly willing
to submit to the daily fortunes of debate, but I wiss also
to be secure from the Farthain arrows which a flying
energy may dispatch from the safe amousts of the printing silice. I went to the official reporter and obtained
from him a transcript of his notes. I also went to the
public printer and got the proof-sheet upon which idscovered, to the handwriting of the Senator from Georgia,
the interpolation I object to. Here is "and with that
Mr. Ingalis held up the corpus defect. Mr. Brown
winked at it through his spectacles saif he had seen
it before and remained slient. His tormenter went oil. "It displays a lack of
courage which the man displays who stabs his enemy
walle asbeep; and while this mode of warfare is emimently
age to the mean displays who stabs his enemy ge which the min make of warfare is eminently askep; and while this mode of warfare is eminently the one who practises it, it is not entirely satisfy to the victim. Among my many infirmities is not inclined tranquit submission to indignity. I move the remark I object to be expunged from the

or Butler, who had seconded Mr. Brown's efforts to Senator Butler, who had seconded Mr. Brown's efforts to riced himself, saw that he had had enough, and threw a the spongs by objecting to the immediate considera-on of the metion. Mr. Brown with some effort strug-ing to his feet remarked with ghastly lear that he would ply to-morrow. He apparently got little sympathy om his political bretiren. Mr. Garland, to whom r. Edmunds with great that had yielded a chair as soon as he saw that a emocratic Senator was being worsted, remarked coldly: but a question of privilege the Senator can reply to-day to-morrow, as he sees fit." This closed the episode for day.

to-day.

"Joe" Brown disappeared from the Chamber and did not turn up anni it was time for him to deliver another of those remarkable speeches in favor of polygany and the Mormous. He was in had temper all day. Being asked subsequently whom he thought the Democrats would nominate at Chicago, he savagely retorted: "Don't care—don't ask me—ask somebody else; know nothing about it."

SENATORS AND NEW-YORK BANKS. Washington, June 16 .- In the Senate Mr. Butier called up his resolution providing for an examinau of the New-York banks by a committee of the Senate. Mr. Morrill moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance. He said that committee and the Controller of the Currency were doing all that could be done to secure the

Mr. Blair said that if one-ten th part of what we saw daily in the newspapers about the condition of the banks was true, he did not see how any Senator could withhold his assent to the resolution. If the Controller of the Curency was now doing his duty in this matter he had with-

held his activity too long.

Mr. Butler thought is the bounden duty of the Senate to Mr. Butler thought it the bounden duty of the Senate of pass the resolution. If the banks were sound, the examination would serve to restore confidence throughout the country: If they had been violating the laws, as charged in the newspapers, the country should know it. It had been suggested that if a Congressional investigation was ordered a panic might result. If the panic were to come, Mr. Butler thought we had better have it now than later. Mr. Morrill said that no good could be effected by the investigations called for by the resolution. Mr. Plumb did not think that Congressional investigating committees could keep banks from failing. Mr. Sherman did not believe that any good could come of an investigation by a committee, such a committee, working in public, with reporters and a crowd around, would be as helpless and necless as possible. Mr. Shorman said that the fact that there were no more failures than had happened within the last ninety days, after the Instances of defaication shown on high bank officers, was a compliment to the National banking system. Nothing that Congress could do could prevent a bad man having charge of money from stealing; if could punish him after be had stolen. Mr. Sherman referred to the action of the Clearing House, a voluntary association, in coming to the aid of the business community in the emergency, as filmstrating the excellence of our financial system. If the occurrences of the last few mouths had occurred in the olden times—in the good oid Democratic times, he might say—if they had occurred before the present National banking system had been established, the fromble would have been very much more serious, and would have develon their own as livation.

Mr. Vest critised the action and conduct of the banks, Mr. Vest critised the action and conduct of the banks, pass the resolution. If the banks were sound, the exam-

Mr. Vest critised the action and conduct of the banks, Mr. Vest critised the action and conduct of the banks, some of whose securities, he said, had proven to be wild ext stocks not worth a dollar. He also referred disapprovingly to the fact that weekly bank transactions in New-York were now published in a form to show only the condition of the aggregated banks, instead of the in-The matter went over till to-morrow.

THE SENATE AND THE UTAH BILL. Washington, June 16 .- The Senate devoted ome time to-day to the Utah bill. Mr. Brown, of Georgia, addressed the Senate in reply to recent remarks by Mr. Hoar. Two or three times Mr. Brown regretted that

amendment intended to be proposed to the bill providing that no building shall be forfeited that is held and occupied exclusively for purposes of religious worship.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment to the selection that provides that the lawful hnaband or wife should be a competent witness and may be competed to testify in presecutions for bigamy. Mr. Vest's amendment provides that in no case shall the husband or wife be a competent witness except as to the fact of a lawful marriage having been contracted between the witness and the party defendant.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, June 16.-Senator Plumb, from the Committee on Appropriation, to-day reported the Army Appropriation bill to the Senate. The bill appropriates \$24,539,450, being an increase over the House bill of \$295,000, and a decrease from the estimates of \$2,350,653. The changes from the House bill are an increase of \$315,000 in the appropriation for the pay of the Army, and of \$35,000 in the appropriation for medical and hospital supplies. The appropriation of \$25,000 for quarters for the non-commissioned staff of the Army; of \$15,000 for construction of quarters for hospital stewards, etc., and of \$15,000 for field steel guns and metal carriages, are stricken out. the Army Appropriation bill to the Senate. The bill ap-

THE POST OFFICE BILL. Washington, June 16-In the Senate Mr Plumb called up the report of the Conference Committee upon the Post Office Appropriation bill, and, upon his motion, the Senate concurred in the action of the House on the Senate amendment appropriating \$180,000 "for necessary and special facilities on trank lines." The House increased the amount to \$250,000 in which the Senate now concurs. Nir. Flumb moved that the Senate now concurs. Flumb moved that the Senate now concurs. Flumb moved that the Senate insist upon its remaining amendments, three in number, one increasing the appropriation for transportation on railroad routes from \$11,700,000 to \$12,750,000, another striking out the House provision relating to the readjustment of the compensation to railroads and the third adding \$300,000 to the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for Railway Post Office cierks. Unanimously carried. upon the Post Office Appropriation bill, and, upon his

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS. Washington, June 16 .- The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning upon the Mexican Pension bill. The Ingalis amendment proposing to remove the limitations of the Arrears of Ponsions act was so modified as to extend the provisions of the Arrears act only to cases fixed before the first of next January and in this shape it was approved by a majority of the caucus.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jun e 16, 1884.
AMENDING THE HARBOR BILL-Senator Sewell to-day AMENDING THE HARDOR BILL—Senator Sewell to-day offered amendments to the River and Harbor bill as follows: For improvements at Rocky Beach, in the Raritan River, \$30,000, for continuing improvements in the same river between New-Brunswick and Martia's dock, \$15,000 for centinuing improvements at the middle ground, same river, \$15,000; and for the improvement of Earitan Bar, between South Amboy and Great Beds Light, \$25,000.

THE NICARAGUAN PROJECT.—The House Committees of THE NICARAGUAN PROJECT.—The House Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs will hold a joint meeting Wednesday morning to consider the Senate amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill appropriating \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of the Neutrality act. Secretary Freimshuysen will explain to the committees the object of the appropriation. Captain Phelps, Minister to Peru, has recently arrived in the city, bringing the latest information relative to the Nicaraguan Canal. This information will be given to the committees. POSTMASTERS.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following accountains at the contractors to be nostmasters: William Applessate.

ing nominations to be postmasters: William Applegate, Red Bank, N. J.; Frederick Meed, Tleonderoga, N. Y., and Charles T. Jackson, at Goslien, N. Y.
CAMPBELL AGAINST MOREY.—In the House Mr. Lowry from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the contested election case of Campbell against Morey, lecturing the concestant cutitled to the seat. Laid over for future action.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.—The Senate passed bills re-FOLITICAL DISABILITIES.—The Senate passed bills removing the political disabilities of Alfred Iverson, of Florida, and E. P. Alexander, of Georgia.

FRATOULENT CLAIMS.—Mr. Deusser, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to-day introduced in the House a bill to prevent and punish the prosecution, under the protection of the United States, of fraudulent claims against foreign governments. The bill provides a penalty of fine and imprisonment similar to that prescribed for making or presenting fraudulent claims against the United States.

GENERAL BUTLER TALKS.

BLAINE THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE. THE DISSATISFACTION MORE APPARENT THAN REAL -ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH.

"Are you willing to give your views of the political situation, Generall' asked a reporter of General Benjamin F. Butler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel

yesterday. "I do not know that they will be of interest to anywas the answer, "but I know no reason why I should conceal them."

Reporter-What_do you, think of the nomination of Mr. Blainet

General Butler-I gave my views on this subject the day after his nomination. It is the strongest nomination that could have been made, as it has turned out. Reporter-But there seems to be a great number of

General Butler-More apparent than real. I can remember when Mr. Webster said of Taylor's nomination by the Whig parit, "It's a nomination not fit to be made," which was true; but the popular enthustasm make," which was true; but the popular enthusiasm carried him through, and the bolters were whipped in before election. In Massachusetts 40,000 Republicans left the party in 1878 and 1879 and voted independently. But they were not the so-called Independent of the state of the ground and we are the purity in 1878 and 1879 and voted independently. Their action was a protest against the rule of the Republican party, which was then substantially under the control of the men who now bolt Mr. Blaine's noulnated the purity in the proportion of the state of the stat

But they were not the so-called Independents of to-day. Their action was a protest against the rule of the Republican party, which was then substantially under the control of the men who now bolt Mr. Bhane's nomination, and James Freeman Charke and Charles Francis Adams, and their co-workers, now having repudiated the regular nominations of the party, in most contingencies will tentur to Mr. Blaine, certainty, rather than vote for anybody that those men should support by what party soever nominated.

Reporter—But is not New York the battle ground?

General Butler—Yes, and the neighboring States of Contectiont and New-Jersey. In New-York this curious political condition arose. In 1824, 60,000 to 75,000 Republicans voted for the Democratic candistate for Governor, and so many Republicans stayed at home that he was elected by the enormous majority of 192,000; but with all that majority he received only some 850 more votes than did Hancock in 1830. But what was the Republican vote, either actively voting or remaining silenti. It was a protest against the Republican Administration which had repudiated Mr. Blaine and against its nomines. Mr. Folger, by the Republicans, devoted to Mr. Genrield and Mr. Blaine, and but few of them are the men who now boil Mr. Blaine, and but few of them are the men who now boil Mr. Blaine, and but few of them are the men who now boil Mr. Blaine and not few of them are the men who now boil Mr. Blaine and not few of them are the men who now boil Mr. Blaine and the world would seem to be unwise for the Democracy to count on that vote for carrying the State of New-York. That that vote is not to be depended upon by the Bemocratic Governor who was so triumphantive elected is seen by the fact that the very next year, when the Governor caused his friend to be nominated as Secretary of State—the leading officer on the ticket, Mr. Maynard—he was defeated by some 30,000 votes, while the rest of the Democratic ticket were elected, making a change in one year iff any-lody could be so silly as to bel

occasic votes, of 222,009 votes.

Reporter—Who do you think can carry the State of New-York!

General Butler—Purdon me. It would neither be profitable nor proper for me to make prophecies. It would neither be interesting nor valuable. But if you desire, I will state a tew facts. The Governor felt it his duty as a matter of administration to veto the bill which enacted five-cent fares on the elevated railroads. That involved a very large amount of money to be taken from the middling and laboring classes, who principally use that railroad, every year, as you will see, when the statistics show that 97,000,000 people are carried yearly on these roads, the veto secaring to the railroads ten cents fare instead of five cents each, making a sum of \$4,550,000 yearly. If the veto had atopped there, perhaps it might have been shown that this was necessary to be done, although it gave an impetus to the anti-monopolists which they never before had; but the ground on which the veto was based was certainly not bemoeratic, and that was that there was no constitutional power in one Legislature to regulate and abridge privileges granted by a former Legislature to a public agency, however oppressive those privileges had become. Again, it has been unfortunate for the Demoeracy that the Legislature has passed a bill with the approval of the covernor taking from the Aldermen closen by the people the power of rejecting or confirming the appointment of city officers, and that confined to the city of New-York alone, apparently as a punishment applied to that city breams it gave Democratic uniorities. The Consituation of the United States and of every State in the Linion. If amed by our Democratic tathers, have placed the control of the appointment of officers in the hands of a part of the Lerislative body, and the same rule has been applied substantially in all cities. The officers of the city of New-York have more important duties and have incremental and in all cities. The officers construction. If the Democrate will permit the Repub

deat for it, way may not this principle be carried through all branches of our Government?

Again, Mr. Blaine is a protectionist, and New-York has become the greatest manufacturing State in the Union, and Connecticut and New-Jersey are in proportion equally interested in the tariff question. Now, every-holy knows that upon that question General Hancock was beaten in New-York, and everybody also knows that the establishment of free trade in this country would benefit England and her dependencies more than all other countries in the world. It will be very difficult to convince a large class of our citizens, especially those who are not at all in love with England or her institutions, of her treatment of Ireland, that it is best to vote for the candidate of the Democratle party in favor of free trade, and thus to play into the hands of our old enemy. John Hull, Is it not an admitted fact that to carry New-Fora is necessary to the success of the Democratic party? Can anylody who cannot reconcile all the differences in the party in New-York, and who will be open to local antagonisms, carry that State, however great or high his qualifications may be?

the Senator from Massachusetts was not in the Chamber to hear what he was saying. On the curciuston of Mr. Brown's remarks, Mr. Hoar entered and remarked that it was hardly necessary to answer what his honorable friend had said, because he had looked in while Mr. Brown was speaking and did not see that a single human being was instening to his speech.

Mr. Brown replied that the country would listen to it. A vote being taken on Mr. Brown's amendment permitting divorce only for one cause in places over which the United States has exclusive jurns, liction, it was rejected; yeas 4 (Messrs, Brown, Butler, George and Van Wyck); nays 42.

Mr. Hoar submitted an order to have printed, an with the "mammen of narighteonames."

Sincesse at the coming slection is not only the duty of the helmocracy, but an indispensable necessity for fall-ing to carry the election is not only the duty of the helmocracy, but an indispensable necessity for fall-ing to carry the election is not only the duty of the helmocracy, but an indispensable necessity for fall-ing to carry the election of Mr. Brown in the Chamber to Mr. Brown's remarked that it is looked for the helmocracy, but an indispensable necessity for fall-ing to carry the election this year gives for fall-ing to carry the election this year gives from fall-ing to carry the election this year gives from fall-ing to carry the election this year gives from fall-ing to carry the election this year gives from fall-ing to carry the election this year gives from fall-ing to carry the election this year gives from fall-ing to carry the election this year gives from fall-ing to carry the election that its permitted in the them of the hemocracy, but an indispensable necessity for fall-ing to carry the election that its year gives from an indispensable necessary to answer what his chart the elemocracy, union with year gives from fall that the country he election that its permitted the the the the covernment that is individually and the present about the hemocracy, union with year gives fro

THE GOVERNOR CRITICISED.

NO LONGER AN EXPONENT OF REFORM. PRIENDS OF GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT IN BOTH

PARTIES KEENLY DISAPPOINTED. Governor Cleveland, by withholding his signature from important Municipal reform bills which had passed both houses of the Legisla-ture, has caused great dissatisfaction among the friends of good government in this city. Disappointment and regret are expressed by members of both parties. Democrats who have been active in efforts to purify the city government criticise the Governer's ac-tion severely and say that he can be no longer considered a representative of the Reform element. The feeling in regard to the defeat of the Tenure of Office act is especially strong. Turning reporters pesterilay obtained a number of interviews with members of the Committee of Fifty three and of the Council of Reform, and with others who had sought to remove the abuses in the ad ministration of municipal affairs.

CONDEMNED BY THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. Though a large number of the members of the Union Lesgue Club are out of town, there are many whom business or choice causes to remain in the city. Among those who were in the club last evening a strong feeling of dissatisfaction with Governor Cleveland's action was prevalent. They regarded his conduct in reference to the Tenure of Office and the Park Commission bills as an outrage on the community. " He has done himself irreparable injury," said one member of long standing, "and I am convinced that if there ever existed in the minds of any of the elder and more responsible members a disposition to consider him favorably as a Presidential candidate, his present action has forever dissipated it. There seems to be little doubt that strong influences were frought to bear on him to veto the Tenure of Office bill for political reasons, and one man in this city worked hard to bring it about. It shows that Cleveland is a weaker man than has been supposed,"

This opinion was reiterated by other members in a more or less outspoken manner, and every one seemed to view the matter in its rela-tion to the approaching Democratic Con-vention. It was said, teo, that in the Park Commission bill an excellent measure had been put aside simply be-cause it seemed to be coupled with the Tenure of Office

bill an excellent measure had been put aside simply because it seemed to be coupled with the Tenure of Office bill.

Said Salem H. Waies on this subject: "I am much disappointed at the Governor's action. I had carnistly hoped that the Park Commission bill would pass, not only for the graver reasons of public policy but also for personal roasons. I wish to retire, but feel that in the face of the charges recently brought axalast this department I cannot resign. A four-headed commission is a striking anomaly. One commissioner can always count on the support of one of his fellows and thus is able to defeat any measure proposed by a colleague. This has been my experience, and it was this undestroble state of things that I wished to see altered. I believe the Governor has acted under strong pressure and I am convinced he has thereby much weakened his chances of no aliastion or exitainly of election if he gains the nomination. As to the sentiment in the club I faink I can speak with as much knowledge as any member in it. That sentiment is strongly advarse to the Governor's action. It is felt that his excuses for refusing to sign the two bills are weak in the extreme. Supposing the bills were incomplets, would it not be an easy thing for the Legislature to amend them next year? Now it will result in another fight over the whole question, for there is no doubt that these reform measures will always meet will opposition from a certain class.

"Governor tleveland has weakened himself in the estimation of many members in this club who were favorably inclined to him. Concurrently with this feeling there is a strong Binine sectiment growing every day here. I have this evening talked with many prominent members and they all either declare their preference for Blaine or class remuse the choose of the club. When he has there comes I believe it will be strongly for Blaine. Arthur, of course, and were autised with his administration. Haine was not so well known. When he is there will be no opposition to him from the club as a cl

LOSING THE SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENTS. Edward A. Morrison, of No. 893 Broadway, aid: "I have talked with many so-called reform Republicans, and they have made up their minds not to vote for Grover Cleveland. Cleveland has lost all the independent votes that helped elect him Governor. He enn't carry many votes, I tell you, and an alliance with Hubert O. Thompson cannot get him an election in the State of New-York. The Council of Reform and the Committee of Fifty-three are entirely antagonistic to Cleveland. As Republicans we ought to hope that Cleveland will be Republicans we ought to hope that Cleveland with ob-nominated for President for he cannot possibly earry this city or State. Among the class of people whom I see there is but one opinion, and that is that Chevenand secured his own political death by his action. There must be some bargain. The bill relating to tenure of office under the reforms which were really fathered by the Governor, who case as every assurance that he would help us to put it through, is the key-stone to the Reform arch we had hoped and were laboring to build.

THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS FRIVOLOUS. Douglas Campoell, of No. 102 Broadway, said that if Mr. Cleveland were not a "Reform" Governor he would be denounced throughout the length and breadth of the land for withholding his signature from the Tenure of Office bill. "The reasons he gives for his action," Mr. Campbell added, "are simply frivolous. I am surprised, for I have always understood this bill and its principle to belong to the Governor's measures. The Tammany Democrats especially objected to the Aldermanic bill, and this Tenure of Office bill was particularly objectionable to the County Democracy. Cleveland wants objectionable to the County Democracy. Cleveland wants to be President, and H. O. Thompson and the County Democracy are factors in making up the State delegation to Chicago. The ungodity who dare criticise a Reform Governor may differ in their belief whether this not of his is a concession made to Hubert O. Thompson and Mayor Edison, for the braefit of the Mayor's brother-inaw. Colonel Wood, or whether the concession is made to the Board of Aldermen, who will now have those two offices to dispose of for eash."

WHAT EX-ALDERMAN HAWES THINKS. Ex-Alderman James W. Hawes said: "I regard the fallure to sign the Tenure of Office bill as unfortunate, especially because I think it will thus be made not so easy to get the kind of candidate we want for Mayor this full responsibility. I regard the objections of the Governor to signing the Tenure of Office bill as unsubstantial and of no weight. If looks to me as though the Governor had withheld his signature from this act with a view to securing or retaining the favor and support of Hubert O. Thompson and his friends. having, as he will, the shadow but not the substance of retaining the favor and support on and his friends, the County Deu

WORDS OF APPROVAL FROM THE MAYOR. Mayor Edson were a carnation pink in the buttonrole of his cost and seemed in excellent humor yesterday when a reporter spoke to him about the action of Guvernor Cleveland. When asked his opinion of the neglect of the Tenure of Office bill, he played with the goldquard of his eye glasses and said: "I have never spoken to the Governor in relation to the bill. The only conersation I had with him about it was when I was in Albany the last time. Then the Governor asked me what I thought of the bill and I told him that I was not in a position to speak about it. I do not regard it as a good position to speak about it. I do not regard it as a good measure, for it is distinctively personal. It permits me to all the office of Commissioner of Public Works at the measure, for it is distinctively personal. It permits me to fill the office of Commissioner of Public Works at the expiration of the present incumbent's term on Dechmber 10, and then my successor on February I, 1885, has the power to oust my appointee and place another man in misplace. The measure was unnecessary."

"Then you approve the Governor's action in the mutter?"

ter?"
"I certainly do. It was his only legitimate course."
"What did you think of the Park Commission bill?
"What did you think of the Park Commission bill?
"That one was a bungled document, the intention of which was excelent, though hardly manifest through its wording. The Governor did not sign it simply, I suppose, because he did not wish so mystifying a paper to ted among the State Statutes." the next Legislature could change the wording or sait the descriptions clear, could it not?"
Los, it could have done so. But it is by no means certain that the Legislature would do as it should. The oblance of any necessity of that kind, is I think, the

est plan."

Do you think that the Governor's action will have
my influence in lessening his chances as a Presidential The Mayor smiled and remarked that he thought not.

MARRIED WHILE PROPPED UP IN BED. A MARRIAGE CEREMONY PERFORMED WHILE THE

BRIDEGROOM WAS ILL. BALTIMORE, June 16 .- A wedding took place n a bedroom here on Saturday evening in the boardinghouse of Mrs. Adams. Several mentis ago an engagement was announced between one of the belies of Savannah, an heiross, and Mr. Grey, of Charleston. Some time ago the young lady, with her parents, came North to spend the summer in Poughkeepste, N. V., where the wedding was announced to take place on June 14. Mr. Grey was on his way to Preighkenpste, but was suddenly taken Ill and was forced to remain in this city. suddenly taken ill and was forced to remain in this city. The young lady on learning of instillness sent word that sine was coming to imstily to have the ceremony performed. The ladies in the boarding-house hearing of the coming clubbed together, and to the surprise of the sick man insisted on descrating his room with flowers, etc., for the occasion. The following evening the seremony was performed in the sick room, the patient lying propped up in best, and his bride standing by his shie. The fley. Dr. Markhand conducted the ceremony.

TRANSATLANTIO TRAVELLERS. The Normandie, which arrived yesterday from Havre, had among her passengers General and Mrs.

Potter, A. B. Potter, W. Potter, A. Putter, C. E. Will Austin Stevens, Miss Austin Stevens, General Max ber, Mrs. Weber and Mrs. Moulton.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, June 16 .- For New-England, WASHINGTON, June 10.—107 New Instantant fair weather in southern portions, local rains and partly cloudy in northern portions, winds generally from southeast to northwest, followed by variable winds, slight changes in temperature.

For the Madile Aliantic States, alightly warmer and fair weather, variable winds in southern portions, westerly winds shifting to southerly in northern portions.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night. incha 1224567891611 30.5

The diagram shows the inconscrictal variations in this city by tentile of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 8t hours proceeding middight. The irregular while hours of time in the 1th the proceeding the constraint of the proceeding the constraint of the

TRIBUNE OFFICE, June 17-1 a. m .- During the clear weather of yesterday the changes in the barometer were slight, the movement being downward. The temperature ranged between 52° and 86°, the average (70°) being 3°s' higher than on the corresponding day last year and 94° higher than on Sunday.

Clear and fair weather, with slight changes in temperatures may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

The last meeting of the season of the County Medical Society at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Twenty-third-st. and Feurth-ave., last evening. was largely attended, and much interest was manifested in the paper read by Dr. J. Lewis Smith in regard to the prevalence of summer diseases among infants. He said that they were epidemic diseases, and that their causes were two-fold, atmospheric and dietetic. Dr. H. A. Pooler, of Goshen, N. Y., discussed the sub-ject of the milk supply for this city and deprecated the custom of farmers of removing the cream, and of putting impure lee in the cars. Professor Leeds, of the Stevens Institute, spoke of the impurity of the air in cities. He has made chemical analysis of the infant food sold in the shops, and delared that good peptomized cow's milk was better than any other artificial food for infants.

Powerful, Reliable and Chenp One 50-cent bottle of Plats's Chlorides contains more radical disinfecting power than ten pounds of chloride of line or coperas. Although so very powerful, yet it is antirely odorless, and simply needs to be diluted with water before us a g.

Kidney Troub es. Don't done for kidney affections. Use externally one Ben-son's Capcine Porous Plaster over the kidneys.

It is a bold statement to say that any medicine is "never known to fail," but it is stated emphatically by the proprie-tors of HUNT's (Ridney and Liver) REMEDY. This medicine is a specific for discases of the kidneys. liver and bladder, and has a reputation of thirty years' standing.

Nothing can make house cleaning easy, but Sarollo will ease it very much. Try it.

Landborg's Perfume, Edouia, Lundborg's Perfume, Marschal Niel Rosa, Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet, Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Vallay. MARRIED.

MINSON-CLARK-At St. Chrysostom's Chanel New. York by the Rev. Mr. Sill, rector of the parish, on Monday, June 16, George Douglas Munson, of Wallingford, Coun., and Mary Atalmanu Chark, of New-York.

All notices of marriages must be indered with full nam eni address.

DIED.

BARRY—At Bye, Westchester County, Mrs. Catharine
Barry, widow of George Barry.
Funeral from the Predbyterian Church, Rye, at 2 p. m.
Weimestay 18th inst.
Friends all reliatives are invited to attend.
Carriages will be at any Station to meet the noon train from states.

42d-st.

BRIGHAM-in Ashaville, N. C., on Saturday, June 14, Hallie, daughter of Harrist C. and the late Denais Brigham, of

Brooslyn, N. Y.

BAIRD—As Park Avenue Hotel, June 15, the Rev. A. J.
Baird, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn.

CLARK—On Sunday June 15, Ehzabeth C. H. Clark, widow
of the late Thomas Clark, in the doth year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the
funeral at her late residence, No. 104 Furrepointst., Brooklyn on Tuesday, June 17, at 3 o clock p. in.

Ethylogical Control of the Control of the Control

Kindly out flowers. DIX-Suddenly, on Monday evening, June 16, at his home at

DIX—Suddenly on Monday evening, June 16, at his home at Cition Landing, Staton Island, Joseph Kingsley, son of John D. and Lotthal M. Dix, in the 19th year of his age.

KEEP—On Sunday, June 16, in Hartford, Conn., John R. Keep, in the 75th year of his age.

KEEP—Lot shis city, June 16, 1884, Charlotte Foster, wife of General F. E. Nather.

Funeris services Weinesday, June 16, at haltpast 5 p. m. in Grace Charch, Windsor, Conn.

PENNINGTON—At Newark, N. J., on Satorday, June 14, 1884, Edward R. Pennington, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and fremis are invised to attend the funeral at his late residence, N. of 50 linchet. (Newark, on Wednesday, 18th links, at 2 o clock p. in.

SWORDS—OR Friday, June 13, inst., at his late residence,

18th hist, at 2 o'clock p. in.

SWORDS-On Friday, June 13, inst., at his late residence,
No. 164 Dean-st., Brooklyn, L. L., Henry Swerds, in his
Silb year.

Funeral services at St. John's Chapel, Stamford, Conn., on
Tuesday, June 17, at 2:30 p. in.

TAYLOB-At Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, June 15, William E.
Taylor, son of the late Elisha E. L. and Mary J. Taylor, of
Brooklyn, N. Y. ior, son of the late Elisha E. L. and Mary J. Taylor, or okiyh, N. Y. ral services Wednesday, June 18, at 11 a. m., at the rost-ce of his brother. Morgan S. Taylor, Rock View-ave., WARE-At Merristown, N. J., June 16, Stanley, infast son of James E and Eduth C. Ware. WEED-At Atlanta, Ga., June 3, 1884, after a long and pain-in illness, Milton Benedict Weed, son of Helen L. and the late Hirrey Oscar Weed.

Special Notices.

Dinmonds. RANDEL, BAREMORE & BILLINGS, IMPORTERS AND CUTTERS OF DIAMONDS, MANUFACTURERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY. 58 NASSAUST. AND 29 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

1 St. Andrews-st., Loudon. Knapp's Root Beer Extract.

Binnip's about near Extract.

A 25c. bottle makes 10 gallons KNAPP 3 celebrated ROOT
BEER. In liquid form; no boiling. The most healthy and
economical beverage in the world. Send for circular. Depot,
362 Houston-st., New York. Sold by most druggists. Manley - Wanted, the address of any member of Dr. James R. Manley's family who lived at No. 1700 Second-ave. In the year 1846, by G. A. RUSSELL, Trimble, Athens County, Ohio.

Post Office Notice.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for distant by any particular steamer in order to scene specify dovery at destination, as all transathante mails are forwarded by the fastical vessels available.

Foreign mains or the week ending June 21, will close at this

Foreign mains of the week shows of the association as office as solitows:

The ESDAY—At 1 p. m. for Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turks Island per s. s. Delaware, at 7:30 p. m. for Hondaras and Livingston, per s. s. Wanderer, via New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 0:30 s. m. for Europe, per s. Servia, the conformany and France must be be conformany and France must be Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 0:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Servia, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "per Servia"); at 9:30 a. m. for Germany, &c., per s. s. Eurs, via Southampton and Eremen (letters for Greas British and other European countries inust be directed "per Ems"); at 9:30 a. m. for Germany, &c., per s. s. directed "per Ems"); at 9:30 a. m. for Fernis be directed "per Ems"; at 9:30 a. m. for France direct, per s. s. Amerique, via Havre, at 10 a. m. for Veneziona and Curacoa, per s. s. Caracas; at 10 a. m. for Veneziona and Alvo, at 11 a. m. for the Notherlands direct, per s. s. P. Caland, via Rottectam; at 1 p. m. for the Windward Ismmis, per s. s. Bermana.

If URSDAY—At 10 a. m. for Fars, Brazil, per s. s. Hastly at 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Belte, via Pirmouth, Oterbourg and translenge at 1:30 p. m. for Cubs and Porto Ricco per s. c. Cuy of Alexandra".

Havrana (telters for Mexico nust be directed "per City of Alexandra".

FillDAY—At 10 a. m. for Central America and the South Factor of Mosto most be directed "per City of Alexandra".

SATURDAY—At 11 a. m. for Central America and the South Factor of Mosto most be directed "per City of Pars".

SATURDAY—At 11 a. m. for Germany, e.c., per s. a. General Werth, P. via Southampton and Breenen thetters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per usered Werth, P. via Southampton and Breenen thetters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Germany, etc., per s. a. General Werth, P. via Southampton and Breenen thetters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Legend Werth, P. via Southampton and Breenen thetters for Great Suttain and other European countries must be directed "per Legend Werth, P. via General Recommendation and Fig. 1 a. for Countries an

*The schedule of closing of trans-Pacific annies is organized on the pro-unnotation of their uninterrupted overland transit to san Francisco. Mails from the reast arriving of Their at Se-Francisco on the day of sating of similars are displaced thouse the summary. HENRY G. PEAUSON, Postmaster. Post Office, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1888. Rendy This Morning.

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